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There is also included within the space of 140 pages, a compendious statement of the rules of Latin syntax, accompanied by a double series of exercises on prose composition, one series based on the *Bellum Gallicum* in general, and the other on the prescribed chapters. This is the most noteworthy part of the book and it would be difficult to find elsewhere a statement of syntax within these limits so complete and clear as this one. As a practical textbook for matriculation work in Canada, this publication has much merit.

H. J. CRAWFORD

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Roman Private Law. Founded on the *Institutes* of Gaius and Justinian. By R. W. LEAGE. London and New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906. Pp. xi+429. \$3.25.

This book is described by its author as "an attempt to meet a want felt in teaching Roman law at Oxford, viz., some book which is content to give, as simply as possible, the subject-matter of the *Institutes* of Gaius und Justinian, following in the main the original order of treatment." There is a Historical Introduction of forty pages, and then the familiar *ius quod vel personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones* of Gaius and Justinian. The book is thoroughly unpretentious, and the author in his preface quotes the standard second authorities: Moyle, Roby, Poste, Muirhead, Sandars, Sohm, Girard, and Wlassak as those to whom he is indebted.

It is a rather ungracious task to criticize a teacher's method of presentation of familiar topics, but one would think it wise in a book whose main aim is simplicity and definiteness of statement, for the benefit of beginners to analyze more carefully the essential principles of law as posited by Gaius and Justinian. Some such simple statement as given by Judge Hammond in his introduction to the American edition of Sandars' Justinian, of the meaning of the famous division of law in the classic *Institutes* would be a great boon to a beginner struggling with this puzzling question. On p. 2 imperial constitutions are classified among those laws set by the sovereign legislature, and edicts among those made by some delegated authority, while on p. 10 an edict is classified among the imperial constitutions. In the first instance the author evidently has in mind only the edict of the republican magistrate. The statement on p. 7 that "the Twelve Tables were *never* wholly superseded . . . but continued to be the ancient source from which all law flowed *until the time of Justinian*" seems self-contradictory.

But these are trifles of comparative unimportance, and are chargeable in the main to effort at condensation of statement. The book will serve a useful function in the field for which the author designs it. It is a happy medium in size between Sohm's *Institutes* and an elementary treatise like Morey's *Outlines*.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE

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